

The Standard.

William Glasemann, Publisher.
AN INDEPENDENT NEWSPAPER.
(Established 1870.)

This paper will always fight for progress and reform, it will not knowingly tolerate injustice or corruption and will always fight for the rights of all parties, it will oppose privileged classes and public plunderers, it will never lack sympathy with the poor, it will always remain devoted to the public welfare and will never be satisfied with merely printing news, it will always be drastically independent, and will never be afraid to attack wrong, whether committed by the rich or the poor.

EXAMINER, THE MINISTERS AND TAX LIST

The ministers of Ogden selected the Ogden Standard in which to do their advertising. This seems to have offended our morning competitor. On last Saturday the ministers announced that they would discontinue the advertising for the summer, and on Sunday morning the Examiner announced that the ministers found advertising unprofitable, etc., etc., and had abandoned advertising. Of course the Examiner is mistaken, if it had read correctly the announcement of the ministers last Saturday, it would have discovered that advertising in the Standard was satisfactory to the ministers. The Examiner had received some severe blows lately so is scarcely to be blamed for being blind on Standard affairs.

It appears that, notwithstanding the statement made by the Salt Lake Herald last Saturday, that the Examiner and Standard bids for the tax list were the same, it was discovered that the Standard's bid was 5 per cent less than that of its morning competitor. That was gall and wormwood for the Ogden Examiner, but the clever manager of the Examiner promptly called on the county commissioners and told them that the Examiner was a standpat Republican paper and as such was worth 5 per cent more, and the commissioners smiled. Then the versatile Examiner manager said his circulation was bigger than the Standard and for that reason was entitled to 5 per cent more than the Standard price, and when the commissioners gave the Examiner manager the "glassy stare" the latter hid himself to his editorial sanctum and roasted the ministers and the Standard.

We hope the Examiner will survive the loss of the tax list. Last year the Examiner underbid us and there was no complaint on our part when the commissioners awarded the tax list to the Examiner. Why should the Examiner whine about it this year?

A NEW INDUSTRY FOR UNCLE SAM

Comparatively few are aware of the fact that the government of the United States is a breeder of foxes and has breeding animals for sale and islands for lease as grounds for the raising of the fox. And the business is profitable. Last year the United States sold 391 blue and white fox skins, which netted over \$15,000, 28 of the skins commanding \$131 per skin.

At present, the government is advertising to lease twelve islands off the coast of Alaska to persons wishing to engage in the business of rearing foxes, the islands to be leased for a period of five years at a minimum rental of \$200 a year.

In setting forth the merits of the industry, the government bulletin says:

Recently the rearing of foxes for their furs has attracted a great deal of attention. Public interest has been aroused by the remarkable results achieved in this industry in the eastern part of Canada. The prices reported to have been paid for silver foxes, black foxes, and other valuable varieties are almost fabulous. The demand for foxes by breeders has been so greatly in excess of the supply that live foxes of the desired varieties bring many times the amount which could be secured for their pelts.

There is little doubt that the various species and varieties of foxes can be improved by the application of methods of animal breeding used by up-to-date breeders of live stock. The commissioner of fisheries, in his annual report to the secretary of commerce and labor for the fiscal year 1912, in speaking of the special efforts being made to improve the stock of foxes on the Pribilof Islands and the methods of handling the herds, states:

"The results of experiments in feeding and selective breeding that are now in progress give reason to believe that the output can be greatly increased and the quality of the fur enhanced."

According to our present knowledge, there are two principal groups of foxes native to Alaska that have been handled with success on fox farms. One of these is the species known as the Arctic blue fox, which is indigenous to the northern portions of Alaska. It is believed that it was not found on the Pribilof Islands at the time of their discovery in 1787, but that it was taken to those islands subsequently. It is also reared on fox ranches on various islands on the coast of Alaska.

Some individuals of this species have nearly white fur and are known as white foxes. The fur of a white fox is much less valuable than that from the blue members of the species. For this reason it is good business to eliminate from a herd of blue foxes all individuals which show a tendency toward the white fox variety.

The other is a group of species known collectively as red foxes, the various species being found distributed throughout the northern portions of the United States and in Canada and Alaska. Silver gray foxes, cross foxes, and black foxes are considered as individual variations of the red fox. Experiments which have been made indicate, however, that pure strains of these varieties may be obtained by selective breeding.

On the Pribilof Islands the foxes subsist principally on the waste portions of seal meat not utilized as food by the inhabitants. On the fox ranches along the coast of Alaska fish is used to supplement when necessary the food which the foxes are able to secure for themselves. When fresh fish can not be had salted fish is substituted.

JEFFERSON DAVIS BROUGHT PERMANENT PEACE.

After Gettysburg and Vicksburg, General Robert E. Lee urged President Jefferson Davis of the Confederacy to make overtures for peace, but the head of the Southern struggle was not yet whipped into abject submission, so he turned a deaf ear to Lee's suggestions and ordered the war to go on.

Now it is just possible Jefferson Davis stupidly performed a good service for permanent peace when he turned away from Lee. Had the war been quickly terminated after those two victories and while yet the Southern spirit of war was rampant, the South might have been irreconcilable and the terms of peace a serious compromise that might have led to outbreaks of rebellion long after the official closing of the conflict.

The Southern men were a determined, proud, aggressive body and they had to be beaten beyond all hope of continuing the war before they would accept defeat. They had to be crushed and crushed they were.

HOW MUCH CREDIT IS DUE MEADE?

The reunion at Gettysburg has brought out countless reminiscences of the great battle and many side-lights have been thrown on the memorable event. General Sickles claims that General Meade did not aim to give battle to General Lee at Gettysburg, but had planned to force Lee to fight him east of that point, and that Meade would have retreated, when Buford's men accidentally met Heth's division, had not the division commanders insisted on remaining.

An old soldier tells a different story, as follows:

"I knew well Captain John C. Babcock, who invented the sliding seat used by racing oarsmen, was one of the three founders of the New York Athletic club, and drew the map which General Grant declared was the best showing of the field in which the army of the Potomac operated when Grant went there from Vicksburg and took charge. He was also the man who was sent to Lynchburg in command of a brave squad to bring away the state papers of the defeated Confederacy, when Lynchburg was not yet ready to admit that the secession had failed. I mention these facts, as tributes to an unobtrusive man, as preface to the statement that while serving under Quartermaster General Butterfield, in the army of the Potomac, he devised a method of examining prisoners by which the strength of

the Confederate brigades after any action was accurately determined; and he told me, some years ago, that it was this method which caused the battle of Gettysburg to last three days.

"General Meade, in command, asked General Butterfield, after the first day's battle, to use the Babcock plan, as had been done before. Butterfield took Babcock with him. When they returned to headquarters General Meade arose from the table in his tent and asked: 'Well, Butterfield?'

"Butterfield replied, with Babcock's data as his basis, that the enemy's estimated strength was thus and so.

"Then, by —," said Meade, slamming his hand upon the table, 'we stay here!'

Though Meade had seriously considered retreating, as soon as he determined that the Southern forces were inferior in numbers, he made the decision which finally brought victory. General Sickles' memory may be somewhat defective on this important scrap of history and, after all, greater credit may be due Meade than has been accorded him by many of his fellow officers.

ONLY A SIDE TRIP TO OGDEN.

The Standard has received the detailed itinerary of the Indiana Automobile Manufacturers association tour, direct from the secretary, W. McK. White, tour chairman.

According to this schedule Ogden is to be visited at noon on July 19 only as a detour from Salt Lake. The travelers will return to Salt Lake that afternoon and start by the route south of Great Salt Lake the next morning.

This seems to be final and eliminates the Overland trail.

Some one has been supplying Ogden with false information, or there is much confusion on the part of the makers of the itinerary as issued by the Indiana tourists.

The only thing for Ogden to do is to urge upon some other eastern group of automobile manufacturers to start a similar tour by way of the Overland route for the purpose of comparison. By the Overland, at least two days should be saved in travel, at less wear and tear and under more favorable conditions for personal comfort than are to be experienced by the Indiana "boosters."

By the way, this tour is taking on much of an advertising nature and the papers are being "worked" all along the route.

IDAHO HARD HIT BY THE FAILURE.

The failure of the First-Second National bank in Pittsburgh, while having no serious bearing on the financial affairs of the country, must prove to be a heavy blow to that part of Idaho where the Kuhn interests have large holdings in irrigation and water power project, particularly Twin Falls.

The disaster is traceable to the over-reaching of the Kuhns, whose business interests extended across the continent. The Pittsburgh financiers attempted more than they could successfully carry out and, becoming financially embarrassed at a time when a money stringency was on, they found themselves helplessly involved.

A CANYON HOME FOR WEBER CLUB.

"Now, there is Idlewild," said a prominent physician. "Why not have that place as a country club for the Weber club, during these hot summer days?"

And we join in inquiring, Why not? Idlewild is a large building built as a canyon hotel and could be made to serve the purpose of a clubhouse without the expenditure of a dollar.

The property is owned by Simon Bamberger and he would be generally disposed toward the local club. The Ogden Rapid Transit company has much of the proposed extension in the canyon graded, and, by another season, if the Weber club should make the Idlewild a canyon home for its members, the company might be induced to push on to that point at least, in its Huntsville survey, and that would make of the resort a most accessible place for club members.

AEROPLANES IN LONG FLIGHT

Chicago, July 7.—Aero yachtsmen entered for the flying boat cruise from Chicago to Detroit will compete today in a ten-mile race against time for the efficiency trophy offered by the Aero club of Illinois, and worth \$1,000.

High winds on Saturday and Sunday prevented the aviators from flying, and this is the last day in which the event can be run. Glenn Martin was the only one who attempted a flight yesterday and he returned to the hangars after one circuit of the course, a one-mile triangle. Light variable winds were promised for today.

The flyers leave Chicago at 12:30 o'clock tomorrow for Michigan City, the first stop on the long run to Detroit. A 125-mile race around Mackinac Island will be held Sunday and the flyers are due in Detroit on July 17th.

CHARITIES CONFERENCE

Frank Tucker Addresses Convention Upon Social Justice Needed Reforms — Concerning the Health and Happiness of Families and Communities

Seattle, July 7.—The varied and far-reaching program of reform demanded in the name of social service by the National Conference of Charities and Corrections was unfolded by Frank Tucker of New York, president of the conference at its fourth gathering here.

"I believe the third era in the life of the national conference has begun," Mr. Tucker said. "I believe that the new era will concern itself with constructive discussion for a program to bring about the health, efficiency, happiness and welfare of individual, family and community. We must expect to be the melting pot from which our knowledge and ideals will flow into new programs of constructive action. Social justice demands minima below which no individual or family, fit to be a member of a community, shall be expected to exist. It puts no limit on knowledge, wealth or power, provided they are not acquired at the expense of the weaker or used for their exploitation."

"What are those minima that social justice demands?"

"1. A Living Wage—Social justice says the very least among ye shall be paid enough to have for himself and his family, adequate housing, sufficient food, simple clothes, fuel, light and transportation, reasonable recreation, health, care and protection, insurance against death and disability."

"2. Reasonable Working Hours and Conditions of Work—Social justice demands that the worker shall not be destroyed or disabled, or his working years shortened. It demands that the number of hours of continuous work shall be reasonably limited; that there shall be one day's rest in seven; that occupational diseases shall be studied and preventive mechanisms and processes arbitrarily provided and their use enforced; that the home shall not be turned into a sweat shop, bakeshop, food factory, candy factory or cannery; that there shall be light, air, sanitary conveniences as well as safety appliances for machinery in every factory, foundry and workshop."

"3. Education—Social justice demands that every one shall be trained to be efficient as a producer and a consumer and effective and intelligent as a community member."

"4. Housing—Social justice demands that the housing of the lowliest shall have sanitary and house-keeping necessities, shall not be overcrowded and shall be procurable at a reasonable price."

"5. Social justice demands that the lowliest shall have sufficient food. It demands that neither the raiser nor the consumer of food shall be exploited. It demands that food shall be pure and unadulterated; that it shall be sold by honest weight and measure. It demands that it shall not be wasted."

"6. Clothes—Social justice demands that clothes shall be honest, simple and appropriate. It frowns upon extravagance, exaggeration and constant change. It forbids the wanton destruction of birds and animals to gratify a senseless vanity."

"7. Health—Social justice demands that the individual be taught from the time of first understanding the elements of health preservation; to know the danger signals of disease; that he shall be taught to spot a quack and shun him; to look askance upon patent medicine cures; that he shall know the problems of sex and have a holy horror of venereal disease."

"8. Recreation—Social justice does not exclude the yacht, the automobile the polo pony, the picture gallery or the private engagement of the operatic star from the millionaire's scheme of recreation, but it demands that all shall have a playground, a park, a bathing beach, a dance hall, an art collection, and music and the drama in all their forms of expression."

"9. Security of Life and Economic Status Through Social Insurance—Social justice does not exclude the million dollar policy for the rich man any more than it excludes him in the scheme of life, but says that not be alone but all working men shall have insurance protection against accident, sickness, old age and death."

CONFERENCE IN SALT LAKE CITY

To confer with the directors of the Chamber of Commerce of the United States during their visit to Salt Lake, twelve leading citizens of Ogden will go down to Zion Wednesday evening. The following delegation, representing the Weber club will be present.

Mayor A. G. Fell, James Flingree, Hiram Flingree, C. R. Hollingsworth, A. T. Wright, A. P. Bigelow, Joseph Scowcroft, M. S. Browning, John Spargo, Ralph Bristol, O. B. Glison and Ralph Hoag.

WHIST CONGRESS TO OPEN TODAY

Chicago, July 7.—More than one hundred expert players from all over the continent are expected to take part in the twenty-third congress of the American Whist league which opened here today. The games begin this afternoon and sessions will be held during the afternoons and evenings until Thursday.

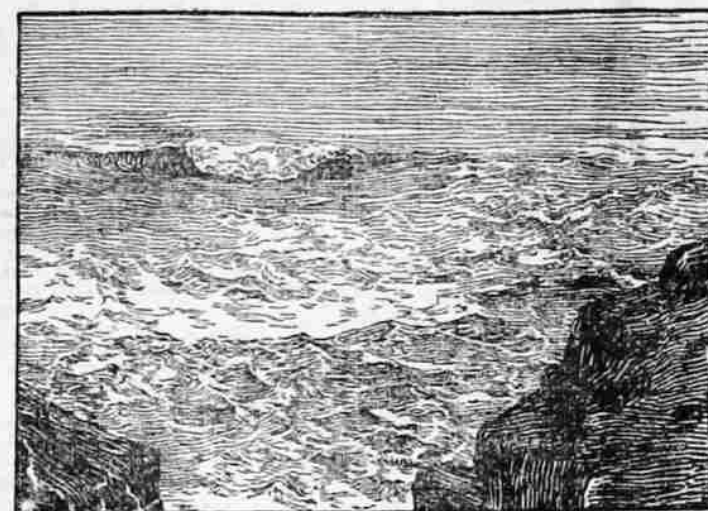
The two teams winning the greatest number of games will play the finals for the club championship, the principal event on Wednesday and Thursday forenoons. Some of the best local players will not be able to compete on account of the morning games, which are played to enable the cracks to take part in the Minneapolis pairs match.

AMERICAN SEA PAINTERS

No. 1. WINSLOW HOMER, "CANNON ROCK"

"Learn One Thing Every Day"

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Winslow Homer, one of the most original of the American painters of the sea, was also a striking character a genius in his way. Even though he had a great success during his life, his pictures today have increased enormously in value. He was born in Boston, in 1836, and, disclosing a strong artistic bent, was apprenticed to a lithographer at an early age. When he was twenty-four he went to New York and entered the schools of the National Academy of Design. He did not work long there, however; for he had a living to make, and when the Civil War broke out he went to the front as a correspondent for Harper's Weekly. Though he sent back much matter, he also filed his sketch books with material for subsequent drawings, and one of these, "Prisoners from the Front," created a sensation when it was shown at the Academy exhibition. It represented a lot of Confederate prisoners, old men and young boys, clad in rags. It was a pathetic incident.

At first Homer's success was scant. He went abroad, spending some time on the Cornish coast, where he was attracted by the sea, painting the fisher people with the ocean as a background. On his return to New York he took a studio; though he spent sometimes in the Adirondacks every summer fishing and hunting, for he was a great lover of sport. Always, however, he made water color sketches of these scenes in his old moments; but he found difficulty in selling them. Finally, in despair, he took a portfolio of them to the shop of Richards, a dealer on Fifth Avenue, and offered them to him for a song. So greatly impressed was the merchant that he declined to take them at such absurd prices; but on the contrary, having the greatest confidence in their ultimate selling quality, begged Homer to consider him as

his banker and to draw on him at will. It was an arrangement mutually satisfactory and profitable, and continued until Richards retired from active business.

Homer's only trouble after this was to keep up with the demand; for he was a bachelor, his wants were few and simple, and he would not paint for gain, working only at the things which interested him. He had a studio at Prout's Neck, in Maine, where he lived most of the year and was very friendly with the natives, but most suspicious of city folk who came to inspect his studio. These, if he may be added, never got farther than the front porch. If they proclaimed themselves would-be purchasers, he curtly referred them to his dealer. Even his brother artists he declined to see, save with rare exceptions.

No matter what he was doing, when a storm came up he would rush in for his oilskins and go out to make sketches of dramatic sky and turbulent waters. There he was in his element. No painter has given the water more of the sense of power and profundity, or has studied the sea with greater understanding. His death in 1910 was a great loss to American art.

Every day a different human interest story will appear in the Standard. You can get a beautiful intaglio reproduction of the above picture, with five others, equally attractive, 7x13 inches in size, with this week's "Mentor." In "The Mentor" a well known authority covers the subject of the pictures and stories of the week. Readers of the Standard and the Mentor will know art, literature, history, science, and travel, and own exquisite pictures. On sale at Spargo's Book store.

MORE PUBLICITY FOR MISS CARROLL



Suzanne Carroll.

New York, July 8.—(Special.)—When Robert Chambers, the novelist, published a new book the other day, entitled "Gay Rebellion," he got New York, Baltimore and Washington society to guessing as to who a certain "Smith" might be, who was mentioned in the dedicatory poem. The book was dedicated to Miss Suzanne Carroll, the New York and Washington society girl, in the following fashion:

"Though 'J. H.' jeer
And 'Smith' incline to frown
I do not fear.
For you, Suzanne,
Long since have won my heart;
You break it, too,
And leave the same to smart full sore.
Whenever you depart for Baltimore,
You're charming—and in metre I endeavor
To say you are as winsome as
You're clever."

When the book was published many assumed that the "Smith" mentioned was Major John P. Hill, United States district attorney for Baltimore. Now it has been discovered that Hill is the very man, for he and Miss Carroll are about to be married.

NAVY AVIATORS RESUME FLIGHTS

Washington, July 7.—Active work by the "flying squad" of the navy has been resumed and this week is

to be a busy one for the navy aviators. The lights were discontinued for a time following the death of W. B. Billingsley recently when he fell in Chesapeake Bay. Several flights already have been made, but serious work will be commenced again today.

MAX JUSTER DEAD

Minneapolis, July 7.—Rabbi Max Juster, prominent in the scientific movement and the Jewish activities abroad, died at the home of relatives here last night. He was 59 years old.

OREGON SHORT LINE

Excursions to SALT LAKE account N. E. A. CONVENTION

One Fare for Round Trip

One sale July 5 to 9, inclusive.
Return limit July 15.

LEGAL

Notice is hereby given by the Board of Commissioners of Ogden City, Utah, of the intention of said board to make the following described improvements, to-wit:

To create Jefferson avenue from 29th to 32nd Street, a distance of 330 feet, as a sewer district, and to construct therein a pipe sewer together with the necessary manholes, and connect all with the manholes of the present sewer system, and to defray the whole of the cost thereof, estimated at \$3,000.00, by a local assessment on the lots or parcels of ground lying and being within the following district, being the district to be benefited or affected by said improvements, viz:

All the land lying between the outer boundary of said Street and Avenue, and a line drawn 152 feet outward from and parallel to the said outer boundary lines.

All protests and objections to the carrying out of such intention must be presented in writing to the City Recorder on or before the 17th day of July, 1913, at 10 o'clock a. m., that being the time set by the said Board of Commissioners when they will hear and consider such objections as may be made thereto, at the Mayor's office at the City Hall, Ogden City, Utah.

Dated this 23rd day of June, 1913.
A. G. FELL, Mayor.
H. J. CRAVEN, City Engineer.
First publication, June 24th, 1913.
Last publication, July 16th, 1913.

DELIQUENT NOTICE

Ogden Bench Canal and Water company. Location of principal place of business, Ogden, Utah. Notice. There are delinquent upon the following described stock, on account of as-

Corsets



Complete freedom of movement, correct deep breathing and graceful, easy carriage all come naturally to the woman properly fitted in one of the many new models from our corset department.

Every height of bust, every type of waist, with a comprehensive assortment of hip styles will be found here so that every woman can be properly fitted.

Prices \$1.00 and up.

BURTS'

assessment levied on the 31st day of March, 1913, and any assessment levied previously thereto, the several amounts set opposite the names of the respective shareholders, as follows:

No.	Shares	Cert.	Val.
Charles W. Hadley	80	363	\$1.60
Elizabeth S. Shiels	80	4	.60
Fred A. Shiels	80	5	1.60
Dennis J. Sheehan	105	1007	2.10
Elizabeth Thomas	10	959	1.10
Sarah Ann Marshall	80	58	1.60
Samuel E. Jost	236	1089	4.72
		935	
Andrew J. Jost	73	65	1.08
		1121	1.46

	1086	
Mary A. Jost	30	87
Emma J. Hinley	72	69
A. E. Helms	33	975
Betha A. Neighbour	25	104
Mrs. A. D. Shurtliff	52	875
Mrs. E. A. Isalaub	37	208
Mrs. J. M. Lightfoot	24	222
Christian Bowhous	51	645
Mary A. Leatham	24	932
Ernest W. Shonlan	71	1164
Emily Blake	27	745
W. G. Biddle	80	807
LeRoy E. Cowles	35	739
Eliza Burdette Grant	80	171
Herbert Cook	80	1045
Daniel and Clara Pugh	29	240
Daniel Pugh	32	241
Frederick Bowen	136	299
Harriet S. Emerson	181	310
William Royle	27	315
Karen Carstensen	263	317